

# German Twenty-seven Miles from Paris; French Believe Force of Attack Waning, Confidently Await the Great Assault

## AUSTRIANS' DEFEAT IN LEMBERG FLIGHT TURNED INTO ROUT

Seven Days' Battle in Galicia Ended With  
at Least Three Army Corps  
in Disorderly Flight.

## FIELD GUNS AND MAXIMS ABANDONED

Russia Hears That Entire Artillery of the Enemy Was  
Captured—Grand Duke Nicholas Congrat-  
ulates Czar on the Victory.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Petrograd, Sept. 3.—News of the victory by the Russians be-  
fore Lemberg has given rise to the utmost enthusiasm here. The  
decisive battle was carefully prepared for by seven days' contin-  
uous fighting and ended in the utter rout of the Austrian army, con-  
sisting of not fewer than three army corps.

Full details of the actual fight are not yet available. The  
Russian army was commanded by General Ruzsky, but its number  
is unknown. The Austrian retreat under pressure by the Russian  
cavalry degenerated into a disorderly flight, in which field guns  
and heavy calibre Maxims, and even rifles, were flung away.

Austrian losses in killed, wounded and prisoners were enor-  
mous. During the previous seven days' fighting the Russians took  
many guns, not counting Maxims, from the Austrian forces.  
The above details are authoritative, but it is stated unofficially  
that in the decisive fight at Lemberg Austria lost 150 guns—that  
is, the whole artillery of her army.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Milan, Sept. 3.—From a usually well-informed correspondent  
at Bucharest, Rumania, "Il Sotcolo" learned this morning that Rus-  
sians have occupied Cernowicz without encountering any resist-  
ance, and the army is now marching south in the direction of  
Saczawa.

London, Sept. 3.—In a dispatch from Petrograd, dated yesterday, the  
correspondent of "The Times" quotes the message of Grand Duke Nicholas  
to the Emperor, on the Russian victory in Galicia, as follows:

"I am happy to gladden your majesty with news of the victory won by  
the army of General Ruzsky. After seven days of uninterrupted fighting  
the Austrians are retreating in complete disorder. In some cases, they are  
running away and abandoning their guns, rifles, artillery, packs and bag-  
gage trains.

"Prior to this decisive battle, General Ruzsky's army captured in the  
course of seven days, twenty-four guns, a multitude of firearms and a  
great number of machine guns."

Rome, Sept. 3.—The Russian Embassy here has received an official re-  
port from Petrograd that Russian troops are marching on Lemberg, repul-  
sing the Austrians all along the line. The fighting has been on a gigantic  
scale, 800,000 Russians being engaged against 600,000 Austrians.

If all indications do not fail, the report from the Russian capital con-  
tinues, the Russians will be definitely victorious, and as a result the roads  
to Vienna and Berlin will be opened to the Russian armies.

A telegram from Nish, Serbia, says that in the battle at Jedar between  
200,000 Austrians and 180,000 Serbians, the latter put 140,000 Austrians  
"hors de combat."

## 72,000 Russians Now in Belgium, Story Told Here

Seventy-two thousand Russian troops are in Belgium, ready to attack  
the rear of the German army invading France, according to reports brought  
here last night by officers and passengers on the steamer Mauretania, of  
the Cunard Line.

The Russians were transported from Archangel, the northernmost  
port of Russia, and were landed at Aberdeen, on the east coast of Scot-  
land, on August 27. It was declared. Special trains that awaited the ar-  
rival of the Russian troops bore them to Harwich, Dover and other ports  
on the English Channel, where they again took to transports which  
English warships, convoyed to the Continent. The troops, according to  
the Mauretania's passengers, were landed at Ostend.

While the troops were being removed from Aberdeen the service on  
the East Coast railway lines was suspended. Every effort was taken by  
the British government to prevent the news of the movement of foreign  
troops on her soil from being known. The last of the Russians were on  
their way to Ostend before the first rumors reached London.

At Ostend at the time of the Russians' arrival were 2,000 British mar-  
ines, who, it is believed, would join the Russian force. It is said to be  
likely that they will co-operate with the Belgian army at Antwerp.

## Prince of Lippe Shot Himself as His Men Fired on Comrades

London, Sept. 3.—Prince Frederick William of Lippe took his own life  
following a mistake of his regiment, according to Lady Randolph Churchill,  
formerly Miss Jennie Jerome, of New York, who has just arrived here from  
Germany by way of Holland.

"The true story of the death of Prince Frederick William of Lippe," she  
said, "is that he committed suicide. He was commanding a German cavalry  
regiment before Liege. On August 4 his regiment in the darkness nearly  
mistakenly fired on a German infantry regiment which it had mistaken for Bel-  
gians. This prince shot himself, fearing to face the anger of Emperor Wil-  
helm. His widow, with whom I am acquainted, was informed of his death  
August 14."

## EIGHT AMERICAN WRITERS ARRESTED

Tribune Correspondent Cables Account of His Capture  
by Germans and How He Was Saved from  
Being Shot as English Officer.

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

(Special Correspondent of The New York Tribune.)

London, Sept. 3.—This war has seen the end of war correspondents.  
Of several, that came near being true in every sense of the word.  
The trouble was that, unable to obtain credentials, they tried without them  
to see the fighting, and in consequence were arrested.

No prejudices or favoritism was shown. Every army in turn arrested  
every correspondent. I was arrested by the Belgians, the French, the  
Germans, and even by the Dutch. But by the time we reached Holland  
I was so sick for sleep that all I remember of that journey is Gerald  
Morgan dragging me out of the railroad carriage, handing me my tickets  
and shaking me into wakefulness. When we reached the gangplank of  
the English boat at Flushing he exclaimed, "Thank God, we are now free  
from arrest." I asked, "Have we been arrested?" "For two days," said  
Gerald, "you were taken across Holland by that gendarme who carried  
your valise."

Throughout my broken slumbers I had thought the gendarme was a  
railroad porter, and it had struck me as curious that in Holland all rail-  
road porters looked exactly alike.

The American correspondent who first scored an arrest was Captain  
Granville Fortescue, who lives in Washington, and who, during President  
Roosevelt's administration, was military aide at the White House. He  
served in the Cuban war with the Roosevelt rough riders, and rose to the  
rank of captain in the regular army. With the Japanese army in front of  
Port Arthur he was our military attaché. When the present war started,  
Fortescue and his family were in Brussels. He was the first man to see  
any fighting and get his stories back to New York.

With the Belgian army he was very popular, and banking on this,  
when the French arrived at Namur Captain Fortescue walked to meet the  
French general, saying genially to him: "Welcome to our city." To this  
the French general answered: "Who the devil are you?" And, not being  
satisfied with Fortescue's reply, the general, in accordance with the rules  
that the French War Office has laid down, ordered him to Paris under  
arrest.

Fortescue protested that all his "holmes" were in his apartments in  
Brussels, and asked that he be permitted to return to that city, giving his  
word of honor to send out no information concerning what he had seen.  
At the expression, "word of honor," the French general injudiciously  
sniffed. Even more injudiciously Fortescue then told him that he wanted  
him to know that his word of honor was as good as that of any general  
in France.

But the last word went to the general. It was, "You are under arrest."  
Fortescue replied, "You are on Belgian territory and cannot arrest me."  
"Then," said the general, "I will arrest you on French territory." And  
surrounded by French bayonets Fortescue was marched across the border.

Legally arrested and for three days locked up in the scullery of a  
roadside inn, he was then taken by plainclothes men to Paris and led before  
the chief of police, who said a mistake had been made and offered to  
give Fortescue an ample apology. Not being able to clothe himself in an  
apology, Fortescue returned to London to rest. He arrived there with  
no heavier luggage than a pair of military hairbrushes.

On August 17 four more American correspondents fell into the ad-  
vancing tidal wave of Germans. Their intention was only to peddle in the  
fringe of the wave, but it moved too quickly. They were John T.  
McCutcheon, of all our cartoonists; if not the foremost certainly the most  
human; genial Irvin Cobb, a rival humorist, representing "The Saturday  
Evening Post"; Will Irwin, of "Collier's Weekly"; and Arno Dosch, a  
Socialist of the Harvard school, representing "World's Work."

In a taxicab they went from Brussels to within three kilometres of  
Louvain, where the chauffeur refused to venture further. But he promised  
to wait for them while they visited the city on foot. They arrived in the

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## GERMANS HURL MAIN LINE AGAINST BRITISH

Column After Column Meets Death Before Allied Lines  
Are Bent by Continuous Pounding from  
Crescent to V-Shaped Formation.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 3.—A correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" sends the  
following delayed dispatch describing the fighting that accompanied the fall  
of Amiens:

"The front of the allied armies on August 28 was in a crescent from  
Abbeville, south of Amiens, on the wooded heights, and thence in an irregu-  
lar line to the south of Mazieres. The British forces under Sir John French  
were at the left centre supporting a heavy thrust forward of the main Ger-  
man advance, while the right was commanded by General Pau.

"On Sunday afternoon fighting was resumed along the whole line. The  
German vanguard in this time had been supported by a fresh army corps  
which had been brought from Belgium. At least a million men were on the  
Loire, pressing upon the allied forces with a ferocity of attack which has  
rarely been equalled. Their cavalry swept across a great tract of country,  
squadron by squadron, like the mounted hordes of Attila, but armed with  
deadly weapons of modern warfare. Their artillery was in enormous  
numbers and their columns advanced under cover of it, not like an army,  
but rather like a moving nation; I did not think, however, with equal pres-  
sure at all parts of the line.

"It formed itself into a battering ram with a pointed end, and this point  
was thrust at the heart of the English wing. It was impossible to resist  
this onslaught. If the British forces had stood against it they would have  
been crushed and broken. Our gunners were magnificent, and shelled the  
advancing German columns so that the dead lay heaped up along the way  
which leads down to Paris. But, as one of them told me, 'It made no man-  
ner of difference. As soon as we had smashed one lot another followed,'  
column after column, and from their sheer weight of numbers we could do  
nothing to check them."

"The British forces fell back, fighting all the time. The line of the  
allies now was in the shape of a 'V,' the Germans thrusting their main at-  
tack deep into the angle. General Damade, the most popular of French  
generals, owing to his exploits in Morocco, was on the extreme left of the  
allied armies. This position remained until Monday, or, rather, had com-

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## GERMANS WITHIN 27 MILES OF PARIS

Paris, Sept. 3, 11:45 A. M. (delayed).—In an official  
statement issued to-day the War Office says:

"There has been no contact with the German forces in the  
region of Compiègne and Senlis since yesterday. Precautions  
have been taken to stop any offensive movement of the enemy.  
"Measures have also been taken to provide for the pursuit  
of German aeroplanes, especially those of the armored type,  
which will be prevented from flying over Paris.

"The situation in the northeast is the same as yesterday."

Senlis is only twenty-seven miles north-northeast of Paris.  
This is the nearest point to Paris the Germans have touched,  
according to official dispatches.

## AMERICAN CRUISER BARRED BY TURKEY

The Porte Will Not Permit the North Carolina to Pass  
Through the Dardanelles to Deliver Gold  
to Stranded Americans.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Turkey has declined to grant the request of the  
United States for permission to send the cruiser North Carolina through  
the Dardanelles to Constantinople to deliver \$150,000 in gold deposited  
here for the relief of Americans in the Ottoman Empire.

The Grand Vizier informed the American government that the waters  
of the Dardanelles had been mined and that it would be unsafe for a  
vessel as large as the North Carolina to go through the straits. He de-  
clared also that it might establish a precedent for the passage of other  
foreign warships, and suggested that the American naval yacht Scorpion,  
on duty constantly in Turkish waters, along with other light vessels that  
serve foreign missions, be sent to sea to meet the North Carolina.

This was the substance of a long cable dispatch received to-day from  
Ambassador Morgenthau—the first message from him in several days. He  
made no mention of any declaration of war, but referred to the diplomatic  
situation as highly critical.

The Ambassador reported that all Americans who wished to leave had  
done so, and he thought the funds aboard the North Carolina would be suf-  
ficient for immediate needs.

In view of the delicate situation, the American Ambassador suggested  
that the plan of sending the Scorpion to meet the North Carolina outside  
the straits be adopted.

The incident was discussed at the Navy and State departments to-  
day, and the North Carolina, now at Falmouth, England, will start to-  
morrow for the Mediterranean. She probably will touch at Italian ports,  
and take aboard Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, reaching the Darda-  
nelles in a week or ten days.

By the time of her arrival, officials here expect, Turkey will have de-  
clared war on either Russia or Great Britain. In that event, they deem it  
more prudent to keep the cruiser away from the scene of possible naval  
conflicts.

The Turkish Ambassador said the Turkish mobilization had been in  
progress for nearly a month, and he believed that 500,000 or possibly 1,000,-  
000 men had been enrolled. He reiterated that the mobilization was not  
aimed at Greece or Bulgaria.

Diplomats generally believe Greece will immediately align herself with  
the allies against Turkey if the latter declares war.

## AUSTRIAN TROOPS RUSHED INTO FRANCE

Seventy Thousand Men of Line and Artillery Go  
to Aid of German Left Wing, According  
to Report from Lausanne.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 3.—The Rotterdam correspondent of "The Daily News"  
says that according to a dispatch from Lausanne, large reinforcements are  
being hurried to the assistance of the Germans' left wing from Austria.  
Seventy thousand men of the line, and a number of other Austrian troops  
are said to be in Alsace.

They consist of eight infantry brigades of 7,000 men each, two reg-  
iments of light cavalry and supply troops, a machine gun company, thirteen  
batteries of heavy artillery of fifteen centimetre guns each, and six batteries  
of mountain artillery of six centimetre calibre each.

In addition, there is a mixed division of 12,000 men each and several  
detachments of sappers and miners.

## French Government Cheered When It Reaches Bordeaux

Bordeaux, Sept. 3.—President Poincare and the members of the French  
Cabinet arrived here to-day and were greeted by immense and cheering  
crowds. They have established headquarters for the government.

President Poincare has taken a residence in the Prefecture. The Min-  
istry of War is located in one of the buildings of the University of Bordeaux.  
Offices for the other ministries have been found in various public buildings.  
Trains from Paris are arriving every half hour bringing the members  
of the foreign embassies and legations and the numerous functionaries of  
the state.

None of the newspapers had mentioned the decision of the government  
to come here and yet every one in the city appeared to know what was  
transpiring and the very hour at which the party from Paris might be ex-  
pected.

The hotels, boarding houses and private homes are overcrowded with  
the new arrivals, who, including officials of various grades, number prob-  
ably 5,000.

The government will issue a proclamation to-morrow transferring the  
Bank of France from Paris to Bordeaux.

## GERMANS IN AMIENS; FRENCH QUIT SOMME; SIEGE LAW AT PARIS

Big Manufacturing Town, Seventy Miles  
from Capital, Surrendered by Mayor,  
as Army Retires to Picquigny.

## FRENCH BELIEVE ATTACK IS WANING

Hundreds of Thousands Work on Intrenchments—"I  
Will Defend City to End," Declares General  
Gallieni—Herrick Stays at Post.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Amiens, France, to  
"The Daily Mail," declares that the Germans, after three  
days of fighting, have taken possession of Amiens, capital of  
the Department of Somme, a manufacturing city of 90,000  
population, seventy miles directly north of Paris. It is on  
the line of the railroad to Boulogne, fifty miles west of La  
Fere.

When the Germans entered Amiens, the French retired  
to Picquigny, eight miles northwest of Amiens, blowing up  
both bridges over the Somme.

A correspondent of "The London Daily Chronicle"  
telegraphs from a town in the French Department of  
Somme the following story of the fighting on the allies' left  
wing during the last few days:

"Appalling losses have been incurred by the fourth  
German army, which for two days has sought to envelop  
and destroy the British force forming the left wing of the  
allied army. Monday's fighting was no less desperate than  
that of Sunday. Fresh artillery and fresh infantry were  
sent to the assistance of the British commander, the enor-  
mous pressure directed against our front causing a change  
of position. In our new position we are holding on and de-  
fying the whole concentrated might of the enemy to dis-  
lodge us.

"It has been a merciless combat throughout. The su-  
periority of the British artillery fire, coupled with the in-  
domitable pluck of the British infantry, told in the end, and  
enabled our splendid fellows successfully to carry out the  
role intrusted to them—to delay the German advance by dis-  
puting every inch of ground.

"A few more such days as Sunday and Monday and the  
fourth German army invading Northern France will have destroyed  
itself completely. No army that ever existed could endure and  
survive the terrible losses sustained by the Germans in the last few  
days. Whole divisions of infantry have disappeared—blown out  
of existence by the deadly fire of the British.

## GERMAN RANKS SHATTERED.

"The enemy still clings to his favorite formation in attacking  
the enemy. It is little wonder if demoralization is beginning to  
make its appearance in the shattered German ranks. The infantry  
has lost its élan and it no longer displays any vigor in pushing  
home the attack. The fearful punishment to which the German  
infantry has been subjected is beginning to tell.

"In the final assaults of yesterday on the British position the  
assaulting columns, on coming within the zone of our infantry fire,  
speedily manifested signs of unsteadiness. They showed a disin-  
clination to face a grueling. They were seen to waver and more  
than once they broke and fled in confusion despite the attempts of  
their officers to rally them. As a result of this prolonged battle  
the Northern German army cannot be said to have gained any  
decisive advantage over the British army, which has offered so  
stubborn a resistance.

"The German right has been able to advance a few miles  
further south, and that is about all.

"This morning there seems to have been a lull in the fighting,  
but it is difficult to say if the self-imposed truce was of long or  
short duration. Unquestionably the slaughter of German effectives  
has been very great and the expenditure of artillery and rifle am-  
munition enormous.

"The Germans in Northern France are at a great and un-  
doubtedly an unsafe distance from their supply base. They have  
been unable to avail themselves of Belgian railways, and for the  
daily requirements of so vast an army there is an insufficiency of  
animal and motor transports. Every day's delay in their forward  
movement serves to diminish the German chances of ultimate suc-  
cess and to render more precarious the position of the invading  
force in Northern France.

## CERTAIN TO TAKE OFFENSIVE.

"It cannot attempt to retire without running the risk of ir-  
retrievable disaster. For that reason it is almost certain to resume  
the offensive and seek to crush the allied line, even though anal-